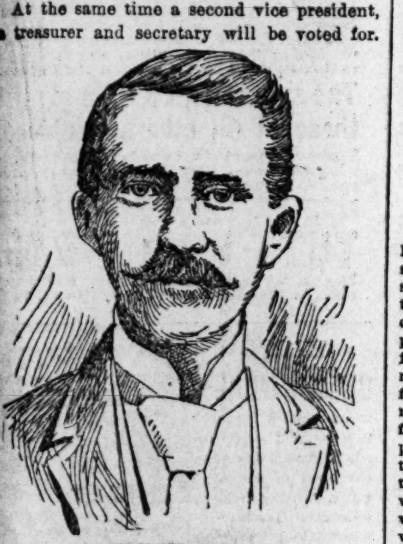


TO VOTE TODAY.
The League Election Was Postponed
BECAUSE OF CONFUSION.
The Courthouse Is Packed with Young Democrats.
WHO HEAR GOOD SPEECHES.

Mr. Cox Nominated by Mr. Alexander—Mr. Slaton Presented by Mr. Hill.
A Lively Meeting.

The Young Men's Democratic League met last night. But no officers were elected. The election of president was begun, but soon resulted in such confusion that the candidates jointly requested the managers to declare the election off. Then both Mr. Cox and Mr. Slaton came in a request to the club to order an election for from 9 o'clock this morning to 1 o'clock this afternoon. That election will take place, the ballot box being located in the front of a store-room in the Kiser building. At the same time a second vice president, a treasurer and secretary will be voted for.



JOHN W. COX.
The defeated candidate for the presidency will be the first vice president. The candidates have all been named, and when the managers open the box this evening the combination tickets will read: For President—John W. Slaton. For Second Vice President—W. C. Glenn. For Treasurer—J. J. Falvey. For Secretary—T. C. Erwin. The Work of the Evening. The county courthouse basement was packed with the young democrats of Atlanta when President Johnson asked for order.

Instantly the vast audience became still. The President's Address. This league, said Mr. Johnson, celebrates its tenth anniversary tonight. It has been a constant reminder to him that the retiring president celebrate his reelection to the shades of political obscurity with a few remarks, and while in this case it were a custom I think which would be "more honored in the breach than the observance," I cannot decline the opportunity to presume that I have your courteous permission to offer a few suggestions. The political horoscope presents at this time, I will not say gloomy forebodings, but certainly strange and dubious appearances. We see the old democratic ship which has so long plowed the political sea, carrying at every succeeding election the sympathetic, all-sounding voice of every southern sister, threatened on one side by an open enemy and on the other by an organization whose political affiliations excite apprehension, because they are yet unknown. This latter organization is the Farmers' Alliance.

Born of good men and lofty purposes, consecrated in its beginning to a high political mission, excited universal sympathy among good men and commanded universal support among good democrats. Justice and equality made its slogan of principles, and singleness of purpose promised ultimate success to its efforts. Its aims and those of democracy were identical. In fact, in the south these men were all democrats, and they have been sending representatives to congress from Virginia to Texas for the last fifteen years. Mr. Mills, of Texas, has been loudly clamoring for the establishment of their views on the tariff for years, inspired alike by the sincerity of his own nature and the suggested determination of his lone star constituents. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, has been no less faithful in his long-continued and laborious fight for the remonetization of silver. What have been the interests of a alliance have been the maxims of democracy, and it is to-day that the demands of one are the principles of the other. The democratic party, with the earnest co-operation and support of this organization, has actually gone so far toward the accomplishment of their common purposes as to assure the success of their measures. Last November, the great republican smash-up gave additional brightness to their common hopes. Nothing was needed but a little patience and a solid front. But every silver lining seems to have been clouded. The new party makes its unholy appearance upon this peaceful prospect. Away from Kansas, where south-batters are as thick as southern men are scarce, a few of the immediate republican sordidness deliver themselves of their plans, and availing themselves of the immediate republican misdoings, elect a senator and several congressmen, and I venture the statement that 75 per cent of the electors had been republicans all their lives. These political messiahs put into their platform of principles, the high-sounding doctrine of government, and all of which have been unalterable doctrines of the democratic party for years, and at the same time they proclaim their deep-seated hatred of the democratic party by refusing to join it. Pretty soon afterward, elated by their success at home, they sent forth the great southern statesman on his famous educational tour. All over the country, from Massachusetts down, went this political evangelist, announcing the birth of the Kansas party. He did not spare Georgia. Reminded by that venerable political hybrid from Iowa, the entered the Empire State of the South, to disseminate his disorganizing doctrines, and, passing the deep red line of Alabama close in my train when I tell you that the distinguished

democratic congressman from your district, "did up" the state with him. Gentlemen, these political mongrels and party speculators are the men, and there's the party you are to fight. Farmers are not the men you are after. Agriculture is the basis of all our prosperity, and he who would fight the farmer wounds himself. Third party farmers are the men you are after; third party lawyers, too, third party merchants, third party everybody. Get a good old thirty-six-inch democratic yard stick, and apply it to every candidate who offers for your votes. Fight to the last ditch all red-mouthed anarchists like Watson, and keep fence riders like Livingston. Don't get on the fence yourselves, and don't vote for anybody who is on it. Make him "come off." If he won't do it, let him stay there while you pass on to the ballot box, and be sure to "let him have it." Keep in the middle of the straight old democratic road. Go on the principle that he who is not for you is against you. Let silent schemers stay at home. They will do less harm there than anywhere else. Beware of howling demagogues. The country is full of them just now. Abide in the plain, simple faith of the democratic party, and oppose a solid front to every attack. Cling to the traditions and memories of the past, and take care of the old soldier boys who fought for you and your liberty. Fasten your faith to the old party. Take your usual places under the old democratic flag, and remember that among its shining folds are written the glorious achievements of our common country. I see there the figure of the immortal Jefferson, with the independence declaration in his hand. I see there the name of James Madison, who built from his own brain the constitution of our union. I see there the acquisition of the empire domain in the Louisiana purchase. I see there the war of 1812, in which our glorious Britain was again conquered and taught for all time that the rights of infant America must be respected. I see there the brave, stern face of Andrew Jackson, who illustrated America not less gloriously in the cabinet than on the field. I see there the eccentric Randolph, the princely Hayne, the knightly Calhoun, struggling to avert the dangers to the constitution. I see there the annexation of Texas—that quietly empire which will in all time faithfully guard our southwestern border. I see there the Mexican war, where the strength of American arms and the glory of American valor were again exemplified. I see there every effort to reduce taxation which has been made from the beginning of this government. I see there the constant, continuous struggle to befriend the constitution and preserve the rights of the states and the people as originally intended by the framers. I see there the patriotic opposition to the degradation of silver, and the determination to restore it to its proper dignity. I see there, and nowhere else, the never-yielding opposition to every character of centralized power, consolidation and monopoly. I see there the wise, statesmanlike, patriotic, economical and ideal administration of Grover Cleveland. I see there glory and greatness in the past, and promise and hope for the future, and may you, gentlemen of the Young Men's Democratic League, see there the same glorious sights which I behold, and join with me tonight in the fixed resolution to look at it proudly. Guard it ever. Forgive it never!



JOHN M. SLATON.
The President Johnson said down his audience applauded him most liberally and most heartily, and, as the applause subsided, Mr. Hamilton Douglas secured the floor, saying: "Mr. President, I move that you appoint a committee of seven to prepare an address to the democrats of Georgia, looking to the organization of a democratic league in every county in the state." The motion was adopted with a whoop and a hurrah. "I will appoint on the committee," said President Johnson, "Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Mr. James F. O'Neill, Mr. Henry Richardson, Mr. Alex. H. McCall, Mr. Fulton Colwell, Mr. Hoke Smith and Mr. C. S. Northen." Presidential Candidates Up. "The chair is now ready," said the president, "to hear nominations for president of the league." Mr. W. P. Hill secured the floor, and in a beautiful, stirring and inspiring speech presented Mr. John M. Slaton for the presidency. "What we want," said Mr. Hill, "is pure, simple, Jeffersonian democracy, and more of it. Our Leonidas has been consorting with Mr. Leane, and we are waiting to see what the issue will be—the third party? This is too much for us. Let the sins of the parents fall on their illegitimate child." Mr. Slaton's name was greeted with deafening applause. Mr. Hooper Alexander then nominated Mr. John Cox. Mr. Alexander's speech was a masterly effort and no candidate was ever presented more happily than Mr. Alexander presented Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox's nomination was received with loud and long cheering. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Alexander in their presentation speeches viewed the political situation completely, and both jumped on the third party vehemently. Mr. O'Neill stood good for Mr. Cox's nomination, and, in touching the political situation, said: "I don't like Tom Watson's ways." "How about Livingston?" called out Mr. Eugene Mitchell. "Oh, he's all right," answered Mr. O'Neill. "Hon. W. C. Glenn in his usual eloquent style endorsed the nomination of Mr. Slaton. "Let's vote. Let's vote," yelled the crowd as Mr. Glenn ceased. Long Hammering and Loud. Several gentlemen tried to secure the attention of the president, and a perfect pandemonium existed. President Johnson hammered long and vigorously for order, and above the din he could be heard crying out: "Order, gentlemen, order. The chair will recognize no one until order is secured." Then his stick would bang again. "My dear friends," the president would add, "let's have order. I tell you we will never have an election. I'll keep you here until morning or I'll have order." Finally the president recognized a gentleman in the extreme rear end of the hall. "The chair," said President Johnson, "recognizes the gentleman back there under the light. I don't know his name." "Mr. Chairman," came a voice from another part of the hall. It was Mr. Black. "Mr. Black," said President Johnson, "war-

(Continued on Third Column Second Page.)

IT IS GOING TO PIECES.
THAT IS THE ALLEGATION OF A KANSAS WRITER
ABOUT THE FATE OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Fusion Between Alliance and Democrats Broken Up. No Each Party Pursues Its Separate Course.

TOPEKA, Kan., September 7.—[Special.]—Every indication points to the fact that the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is gradually going to pieces, and with it a significant decrease in the ranks of the people's party. While the leaders of the movement maintain that they are retaining their strength, information from reliable republicans and democrats from all sections of the state is to the contrary notwithstanding. THE FUSION OF LAST YEAR. Last year the democrats of Kansas hailed the alliance movement as a co-worker to destroy their ancient enemy—the republicans. They did it because they wanted to beat a half dozen counties in the state, but threw their votes to the new people's party. Now it is exactly the reverse and the democracy have tickets in nearly every county and are vying with the republicans in fighting the people's party and the alliance as a common enemy. THE PRESENT COMBINATION. In eight out of nine judicial districts the republicans and democrats have combined to defeat the socialist candidates nominated by the people's party. They claim that the good name and credit of the state are too dear to them to allow men elected to the bench who would overturn the present condition of things. Last year 50,000 democrats left their party and sided with the alliance, or people's ticket. They did it because they saw that the republicans. They made it possible for the alliance to corral a United States senator and five members of congress. As soon as the alliance party had accomplished this they commenced abusing both old parties, and declared that they wanted nothing to do with them. A MARSHALING OF FORCES. Recently there has been a marshaling of forces along the line in Kansas, and thousands of republicans and democrats have withdrawn from the order and from the people's party, and declared their intention to hereafter affiliate with their old parties. It comes from all parts of the state. Republicans predominate in this exodus, but thousands of democrats also declare no further allegiance to the alliance party. Democrats and republicans see there is no break in the solid democratic south, and they will not forsake their respective parties here in Kansas and become chestnut pullers for Polk, Livingston, Macune, McDowell and others. HE REMOVED HIS BAGGAGE. A Colored Politician Forbidden to Sit at a Cincinnati Hotel Table. CINCINNATI, September 7.—[Special.]—John P. Green, of Cleveland, came to Cincinnati to participate in the Labor Day celebration on special invitation of the Amalgamated Council of Trades, to make an address. Green is a colored man. He is author of the bill making Labor Day a legal holiday. He is a lawyer with a legal reputation, well to do and a man of brilliant attainments. He has represented Cuyahoga county in the state legislature two terms and is a candidate for nomination as state senator on the republican ticket this fall. Green arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday morning and registered at the Gibson house. He was assigned a room, and when the dinner hour arrived he entered the dining room and took his meal. In the evening he went to supper, but was told that he would have to take his meal in the ordinary. He objected, and reported at the office. GREEN LEAVES THE MOVER. Manager Dunbar was called in and the case was laid before him. He said that he wished to treat the man as a gentleman, but he could positively not eat in the public dining room. Green was told that he would have to take his meal in the ordinary. He objected, and reported at the office. GREEN LEAVES THE MOVER. Manager Dunbar was called in and the case was laid before him. He said that he wished to treat the man as a gentleman, but he could positively not eat in the public dining room. Green was told that he would have to take his meal in the ordinary. He objected, and reported at the office.

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SHOT HIS SWEETHEART
BECAUSE SHE REFUSED TO ELOPE WITH HIM.
A TRAGEDY AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Dr. Charles Ballard Kills a Young Lady Student Who Loved Him but Was Not Ready to Marry.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., September 7.—Miss Bertha Ison, of Baker City, Ore., was a college student in this city. Dr. Charles E. Ballard, of Saybrook, Ill., wished to marry her. She was willing, but wished to wait until her education was completed. Ballard wished her to elope, which she declined to do and yesterday Ballard took his leave, bidding her a last adieu, saying he would go to Chicago never to return to her.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE PARLOR. This morning, however, he appeared at her house and asked to see Miss Ison just for a minute. The interview was granted, and while in the parlor, Ballard suddenly produced a revolver and shot her twice, once in the temple and once through the heart, killing her instantly. With the smoking revolver still in his hand he rushed wildly to the garden in the rear of the house and there shot himself three times, once in the head and four times in the region of the heart. He died in a few minutes.

SWUNG TO A TELEGRAPH POLE. A Negro Lynched in North Carolina for Assaulting a Lady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 7.—Saturday afternoon last, near Garland station, on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road, a negro man assaulted Mrs. V. R. Peterson, a middle-aged white lady, while she was on her way to her son's house. The negro knocked Mrs. Peterson down, but she shrieked for help and frightened him off. The man was arrested Saturday evening, was identified by his victim and confessed the crime. He was kept at Farkersburg under a guard of two men, the intention being to send him to jail at Clinton, the county seat. Monday, but Sunday night about fifty masked men took him from the guard, carried him to the place where the assault was committed, and hanged him to a telegraph pole alongside the railroad. The negro gave his name as Mack Best, and said he had been discharged from the penitentiary about ten days ago.

A Watchman Roughly Used. MANCHESTER, N. H., September 7.—John Tobin and Frank Willis, prisoners at the industrial school, tried to assault watchman Albion Clough, watchman, shortly after midnight this morning. Tobin placed some sleeping powders in a tumbler of lemonade and gave it to the watchman. When Clough was in a stupor Tobin and Willis began beating him with a baseball bat and a brass nozzle.

A Fight Between Convicts. FRANKFORT, Ky., September 7.—Two convicts made a deadly assault upon each other, and a third convict attempted to separate them. The result is that all three are in the hospital with fatal wounds.

An Overdose of Morphine. LEXINGTON, Va., September 7.—Dr. Gold was found dead in bed at his home in Buena Vista this morning from an overdose of morphine.

A PREACHER WORKS ON SUNDAY And Scandalizes an Aesthetic Chattanooga Congregation. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 7.—[Special.]—Rev. B. M. Jackson is acting pastor of the Beech street Baptist church in Highland park, Chattanooga's most fashionable and populous suburb, during the absence of the regular pastor. The membership of the church is composed of some of the leading business and professional men of Chattanooga.

A CHANGE OF OPINION. Rev. Jackson is a painter by trade. Lately he has decided that Saturday was the proper day to observe to keep the fourth commandment, so he made a contract Saturday afternoon to paint a stall at the market house. The congregation assembled Sunday morning, not knowing that he was at work, could not understand why he did not put in an appearance. Rev. Jackson was on hand at the evening hour ready to preach, but the deacons thought it would be too hard on him to work all day and then preach at night, so they very kindly excused him.

HE IS DETERMINED. In conversation with the deacons Rev. Jackson said: "I do not deny that I worked today (Sunday), neither do I recognize your Sunday as being a sacred day of rest. It is no more than any other day to me. Saturday is the day of rest mentioned in the fourth commandment, and I shall hereafter keep that day instead of Sunday."

Whereupon Rev. Jackson was informed that he was no longer in fellowship with the church, and that he could not occupy the pulpit until satisfaction was given. To this he replied that it was just what he expected, but he was right and the church was wrong, and he could not help it. A meeting of the members was then held, and Rev. Jackson was unanimously excluded from the membership of the church, and asked to hand over his high ministerial credentials.

AN ELECTRICAL STORM Does Great Damage at Alliance, Ohio. Several Houses Struck by Lightning. ALLIANCE, Ohio, September 7.—The most destructive storm ever known here passed over early yesterday morning. Twelve houses and barns were struck by lightning, aggregating a loss of \$50,000. The electrical display was bewildering in its intensity. It is also reported that a number of lives were lost, but nothing can be gotten, owing to the damaged condition of telegraph and telephone wires.

HAWLEY TO SUCCEED PROCTOR. That Was the Rumor in Washington Yesterday. WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Post this morning says that private advices received here state that General Hawley, of Connecticut, has been offered the war secretaryship, to succeed Secretary Proctor, and that he is now at Cape May, conferring with President Harrison about the matter.

WILL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR. The Report on the Stateville Disaster Will Be Withheld from the Public. RALPH, N. C., September 7.—[Special.]—It has been finally decided by the railway commissioners to make no report of their finding in regard to the late railway wreck at the Third creek bridge until the regular annual report to the governor.

WON'T HURT GEORGIA.
The Proposed Strike of the Negro Alliancemen WILL HAVE LITTLE EFFECT.

Interesting Talks with Prominent Alliancemen About It. IT WILL PROBABLY ADVANCE COTTON

And in That Way May Act as a Real Benefit, Colonel Livingston and Prominent Legislators Talk.

Will the negro alliance go out on a strike and refuse to pick any cotton for less than \$1 per hundred? Maybe they will, and maybe they will not. But if they do it will probably not injure the Georgia farmer to the extent of one dollar.

That's the opinion of several of the most prominent farmers in the state. The special in yesterday's Constitution from Dallas, Tex., telling about this movement of the negro alliance, was much discussed in Atlanta yesterday.

By most people the story was given credence, but some said they did not believe there was such a movement among the colored alliances throughout the south.

What President Livingston Thinks. Colonel Livingston was seen and asked for his opinion about it. "It may be true," said he, "and then again it may not. But what if it is true? It would be rather a benefit than an injury to the Georgia farmer. They will not lose a cent by it, but it might have the effect of raising the price of cotton. I would not be surprised if there was something in it."

Many prominent members of the legislature express the same opinion. Most of these gentlemen are among Georgia's most prominent farmers, and their views are, therefore, of peculiar value upon this subject. They speak from a close observation and a thorough knowledge of the true status of affairs.

What They Say. Senator Zachry was present when President Livingston expressed his views. "I think it will help the Georgia farmer, but it will hurt the large planters in Mississippi and other places in the south-west. Now in my county—Henry—four-fifths of the farmers are not dependent upon the negro alliance, and many of them are not pickers of cotton, and it may be taken as an average county. They pick it themselves, or it is picked by their tenants. I believe it would go a long way to raise the price of cotton if they were to do it. There is no negro alliance in my county and I have no opportunity of knowing whether such a movement is being worked in Georgia or not."

Mr. CALVIN, of Richmond, saw a silver lining to the cloud: "Providence," says he, "works in a mysterious way. I believe that all these troubles are settled by adjustment, and I believe that this in some way be to the good of the farmers of Georgia. But I can hardly believe that there is anything in the story. It is a foolish Humphreys. And it is unlike the former actions of the negro alliance. They have, heretofore, been co-operating with the white alliance, and working along harmoniously together, and I can hardly believe that there is such a movement among the colored alliances."

Mr. BARNETT, of Pike, is very confident in regard to the cotton crop and the labor connected with it. He says: "This attempt to raise the price to \$1 is all buncombe. They will never do it in the world. Why, they ought to be glad enough to pick it at any price. The cotton crop will be short this year in the state, and in my opinion there will be more pickers than there will be cotton. In middle Georgia the negro alliance is not well enough organized to affect a single farmer. At the low price at which cotton is selling now the farmers would let it stay in the patch before they would pay such exorbitant prices to have it picked. I do not fear any cotton, negro alliance, and I think the farmers may rest assured that no serious harm will be done."

Mr. REID of Putnam: "If this plan is carried out the farmers just can't afford to have their cotton picked. It would amount to cents on the pound for lint cotton, which is far more than it is worth. I can readily see that the object of these resolutions is to have the land rented or worked on shares. If they are well organized they may be able to carry out their object, but I hardly think they will be able to do so in Georgia. This is my only hope for the farmers of the state, and I would not be surprised if the organization did some damage in other sections."

Mr. PAYNE of Upson: "There is no order of the colored alliance in my county that I know of, but I have some fears that this strike may interfere with the farmers in other sections. If they have to pay \$1 per 100 pounds, it would be ruinous. Why, at the rate of \$0 it would be ruinous. It costs just one cent per hundred it costs just one cent per hundred for picking, and at the proposed price it would amount to one-third of the cotton picked. The result would be to leave much of the cotton in the field."

Mr. MOBLEY of Harris: "The colored alliance in my part of the country don't amount to much, and I don't think the strike will or can affect us to any extent. They will hardly attempt to raise the price to any such figure in my section, and if they did it would affect very few, as nearly all the hands are either croppers, and have to give the land owner one-half the crop, or they rent the land at a certain sum and raise their own crop. So it will be hard to affect our section to any great extent."

Mr. FAUST of Oglethorpe: "In our section the hands that grow the cotton pick it. (Continued on First Column Second Page.)

THE ATLANTA HEADQUARTERS. The Western Union Company the Prize for Applicants. New York, September 7.—[Special.]—The successor of the late Superintendent C. G. Meriwether, of the southern division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will probably not be appointed for several days. General Manager Eckert and General Superintendent Meriwether, of the Western Union company, are both out of the city, and no appointment will be made until they return. There are four men being considered for the position, and Manager Stephens, of the Atlanta, is one of them. Until the appointment is made, it will not be known which of the four has been the successful one.

EFFECT OF THE MCKINLEY BILL. A Review of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain. LONDON, September 7.—[Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—Continuing the efforts which the Associated Press made in Germany last month to ascertain the feeling of foreign manufacturers in regard to the McKinley tariff bill, investigations of a similar character have been made throughout Great Britain.

While exports to America from certain places show a marked falling off, yet the totals for January, February and March, 1891, the last three months for which figures are obtainable, show an increase over the figures of the same months of 1890. These months may be regarded as the best ones for a comparison since the bill went into effect in 1890. During these months the rush to get goods into America before the bill became a law had not yet begun, and this year the same months form a period when the rush with the exception of tin plate was over and when business may be supposed to have been in a more normal condition than at any time since the passage of the bill.

IT WAS LABOR DAY

AND THE WORKMEN WERE OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS

DRESSED IN THEIR BEST SUNDAY CLOTHES

The Day Observed in All the Large Cities—Parades, Speech-making and Festivities.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 7.—[Special.]—Labor Day was celebrated here by a parade of the Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, American machinists and representative bodies from various mercantile and manufacturing establishments. This is the first labor procession which has taken place in South Carolina, and business houses were generally closed in recognition of the event. Hon. Leroy T. Youmans, ex-United States district attorney, delivered an address on "The Dignity of Labor," to a large concourse at the fair grounds. Governor Tillman and the state officers occupied seats on the platform, and the governor responded to the toast, "The State of South Carolina," at a barbecue dinner. Bicycle riding, running, jumping and tug war were the accompaniments of the procession.

CHICAGO, September 7.—Labor Day was very generally observed. The banks, board of trade, business houses, courts and municipal offices were closed. The day was bright but rather cold for outdoor pleasures, except of an active sort. This morning there was a general parade of labor organizations of the city, whose members marched through the principal streets with waving banners and suitable devices and messages. After the parade the various organizations proceeded to parks outside the city, where they spent the remainder of the day in athletic games, dancing and speech-making. There were parades and picnics also in some of the larger manufacturing suburbs. Labor Day at Nashville was celebrated with more enthusiasm than has ever been seen before. Fully twenty thousand people were on the streets to witness the parade, which was composed of all labor unions in that vicinity. The procession adjourned to West Side park where speeches were made by prominent labor advocates and politicians.

In New York the day was honored by a general suspension of business. State and city courts held no sessions and the sessions of the police courts were postponed. The custom house, postoffice, subtreasury, appraisers' office and assay office were all closed. Chinese were rung and special services held in all Chinese churches, temples and halls. The day was also observed by the various organizations of the city, which were carrying out of the varied and extensive program arranged for the day was seriously interfered with by the prevalence of a heavy northeast rainstorm, which began yesterday and has continued since, effectually preventing the proposed big procession, soaking the ball grounds so that play was impossible, and causing the indefinite postponement of the numerous picnics, cricket and tennis matches. Football games, horse races and other field sports.

Labor Day was observed in Memphis in a more momentous manner than on any other occasion. The day was observed in many places the Farmers' Alliance took a prominent part in the celebration of the day.

IT WON'T HURT GEORGIA.

(Continued from First Page.)

so it is necessary for us to hire very little picking. So I think it likely we will have all our cotton picked. Such a price, however, if rigidly adhered to, would cause the destruction of much cotton, simply from the fact that the farmers would not be able to pay that amount, and the cotton would remain in the fields.

Mr. McAvoy of Crawford: "I believe that the very situation of the negroes themselves will prevent the price from going much above the ordinary standard. It's a matter of meat and bread with them. I am familiar with the whole section about where I live, and I don't think this threatened strike will do us much damage. The farmers will pay no such price and I don't think it can be forced on them. Over one-half of the farmers in my section put out portions of their farm to the negroes who run them. I hardly think this alliance has the power to do what it threatens, at least not in Georgia. What damage it may do in the west and in Texas where the cotton crop is so large, and they rely entirely upon the negroes, is another matter, and probably a very serious one."

Mr. Swain of Gordon: "I don't think there is any branch of the colored alliance in my county. A negro came there and tried to form one, but the negroes there were afraid of it, so I think we will have very little trouble, even though such a strike should go into effect in the alliance. Most of the people in my county who raise cotton have hands on their places and those who don't can get all the help they want at 50 cents per hundred. They will never pay a cent more. No, threats of a strike give us no fear."

Mr. Hill of Cherokee: "I live in north Georgia and there are very few negroes in that section. I don't think they have any organization of this order there. Our people will never pay such an exorbitant price, and I don't think the hands will dare to ask it. Its effect will hardly be felt up our way."

Mr. Trautman of Trapp: "My opinion is that this rise in the price of picking cotton won't hurt us much. We have an order of the colored alliance in my county, but it is not of sufficient strength to warrant much fear on the part of the farmers. If, however, \$1 per hundred is charged, I think the farmers will be obliged to pay it, or they will have to let their cotton rot in the fields."

Mr. Meriwether of Wilkes: "We have some mighty bad negroes in our part of the state, but if there is any colored alliance there I don't know it. The farmers would be unable to pay such an exorbitant price, and the negroes have to live, I think they will very easily come to terms. This is the view I take of it, and I am perfectly satisfied that the farmers in Georgia won't suffer to any material extent by this threatened strike."

Mr. Oates of Muscogee: "If the pickers carry out this strike the cotton will simply rot in the fields. The price of cotton is too low, and the farmers cannot afford to pay \$1 and rations for picking it. The organization may be strong enough in some parts of the state, but my impression is that the negroes will have a sweet time while on their strike, as they are entirely dependent upon the farmers for what they eat. After paying such prices for picking cotton the farmers won't have absolutely nothing left, and they cannot and will not stand it."

Mr. Potts of Oglethorpe: "In my section the colored alliance will be the ones who will have to let the cotton rot in the fields. They must let the hands pick the cotton, and then either have to let it rot or pick it themselves."

salves. The strike won't amount to much over my way, but it looks as if it might be a serious matter in the west, out through Texas and Mississippi."

Mr. LeCompte of Barrow: "I don't believe the strike will affect the people at all in our section. We have very little cotton, and so hire very little labor. The strike can't affect us much, because what little cotton that is raised is generally picked by the hands, and by the families of those raising it."

Mr. Graves of Newton: "I think this strike will embarrass the farmer very much, but not so much in middle Georgia as in other sections, as that is the cropping portion of the state. I believe the strike will affect Georgia less than any other state, however, as there are such a large number of croppers and colored alliance men who merely rent the land on which they plant. One harm it will do, however, if this one-dollar-a-hundred rate is paid to the state, and that is, it will lead to the abandonment of the cotton, which are generally covered up by mortgages, and will go to work to make the wages. But I think there are enough laborers outside the colored alliance to pick the cotton, and to do it at the same old rates."

Mr. Everett of Stewart: "We would let the cotton rot in the fields in our section before we would pay any such price for picking it. We can't afford it, and won't pay it. If enforced, this strike would be ruinous to the whole cotton crop; but in my opinion Georgia is safe from any evils which the colored alliance might inflict, as there is plenty of outside labor we can get at any time."

Mr. Harris of Quitman: "It has been my experience that most of the intelligent negroes admit that they get more for picking cotton than in any other way. I am of the opinion that the strike will not affect us at all. Most of my cotton is picked by croppers who get half of what they make. I don't think they can or will raise the price of picking it, for it would do the same to the croppers. The croppers are compelled to gather their own crops, or they get nothing."

Mr. Wheeler of Walker: "The strike won't affect us much, as there are not many negroes in our section. The colored alliance does not amount to much up there, but before I pay \$1 a hundred for picking, I'll hire white laborers at \$18 per month, and I can get plenty of them at that. The strike won't hurt us."

Mr. Twitty of Jackson: "This strike may have a serious effect out in the west and through Texas, as the cotton crop is so extensive out there. But it will scarcely touch Georgia, as the cotton is so much more difficult to grow here. We have a shorter crop in the first place; then there are numbers of croppers throughout the state besides those who rent land. These will be compelled to gather their cotton, and I think it will be a matter of starvation or not starvation with a good many others. I scarcely think we will pay \$1 per hundred."

Mr. Brodnax of Walton: "This strike is not going to amount to anything, whatever, simply because this alliance hasn't the strength here in Georgia to carry out the plan proposed. The farmers will not pay any exorbitant prices, and the negroes are obliged to live; but between them and I, I think the cotton will go to market as it usually does."

A "Hold-Up" of Cotton Proposed.
DALTON, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Late reports from immediate localities developed the fact that the cotton crop will not be as great as was first supposed in this section, though no words have yet appeared. It has been suggested by a Dallas county farmer that the people hold their cotton as long as possible for higher prices. He advocates the plan originated in South Carolina, and his advice may be taken.

SHOT BY A NEGRO.

The Foreman of the Vindicator Fatally Assaulted.
GREENVILLE, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Robert A. Simonton, foreman of the Vindicator office, was shot below the left eye Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock. He had just stepped out of the door of Chumkey Mel Glendon's saloon when he was shot. Mel Warner, colored, did the shooting. No words passed. Mr. Simonton, when asked if there had been any difficulty between him and the negro, said he would speak of that later. The wounded man is dangerously, perhaps fatally, shot. No cause is yet known for the shooting. The negro ran off after he fired the shot, but was identified, pursued, captured and is in jail.

PHIL DODD GOES TO ALBANY.

An Atlanta Merchant Who Changes His Base of Operations.
ALBANY, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Philip Dodd, of Atlanta, having retired from the wholesale grocery business, in which he has been actively engaged for the past thirty-six years, has connected himself with the wholesale commission firm of Sparks & Smith, under the style of Dodd, Sparks & Co. Mr. Dodd is one of Atlanta's wealthiest and most influential men, and it is an acquisition of which Albany justly feels proud.

Rough on the Peddlers.
LUMPKIN, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the county commissioners the price of peddler's license was increased to \$100 for foot peddlers, \$150 for peddlers traveling in one-horse wagons and \$250 for those who use two-horse wagons. It is thought that these prices will have a tendency to lessen the number of olive-hued individuals who have for the past year so diligently used their packs as an inducement to the citizens of the county to part with their filthy lucre.

Augusta Wants This.
AUGUSTA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Georgia E. B. Ryan, of New York, has written to Augusta, with the view of establishing a shoe manufactory, with a capital of \$300,000, which will give employment to 300 hands.

ARSENIC AND AMMONIA.

Remarkable Contrast in the Effect of Two Poisons on the Complexion.
The slow absorption of many poisons changes in some more or less modified form the complexion, but arsenic and ammonia show their effect about as quickly as any. The popular belief that arsenic clears the complexion has led many silly women to kill themselves with it in small, continuing doses.

It produces a waxy, ivory-like appearance of the skin during a certain stage of the poisoning, but its terrible after effects have become too well known to make it of common use as a cosmetic.

The effects of ammonia upon the complexion are directly the opposite to that of arsenic. The first symptom of ammonia poisoning which appears among those who work in ammonia factories is a discoloration of the skin of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends to the face until the complexion has a stained, blotchy and unsightly appearance. With people who take ammonia into their system in smaller doses, as with their water or food, these striking symptoms do not appear so soon. The only effect of the poison that is visible for a time is a general unwholesomeness and sallowness of the complexion.

Many people are slowly absorbing ammonia poison without knowing it. The use of ammonia in the manufacture has greatly increased of late, and it is unquestionably used as an adulterant in certain food preparations. Official analyses have plainly shown its use even in such cheap articles of every-day consumption as baking powders. The continued absorption of ammonia in even minute quantities as an adulterant in food is injurious, not merely from its effect upon the complexion, but because it destroys the coating of the stomach and causes dyspepsia and kindred evils.

Professor Long, of Chicago, is authority for the statement that, if it fifty million parts of water there is one part of ammonia, the water is dangerous.

THE CONVICT PROBLEM

MAY BE SOLVED IN TENNESSEE

A Proposition from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Which May Be Accepted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 7.—[Special.]—The chairman of the penitentiary committee of the Tennessee legislature has received a proposition from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and it will probably be submitted when the two houses meet tomorrow. As far as can be learned, the proposition is about as follows: The contract providing for the payment by lessees of \$100,000 a year to the state is to be canceled. The lessees are to build a new prison at the head of Sequatchie valley, to cost several hundred thousand dollars, and under direction of the state is to be appointed by the state. In this prison are to be kept prisoners not able to work in the mines.

A stockade shall be built for convicts in Marion, Blount and Sequatchie counties, and able-bodied convicts are to be worked in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's mines in these counties, but no where else. The lessees are to pay the state \$250,000 for the labor of convicts during lease, running from twenty-five to thirty years. The state is to pay for clothing, feeding, transporting and guarding convicts. The lessees are to be given the right to work on the present main prison stands in this city. They will give 500 acres of land where the new prison is to be built, on which partially disabled convicts can raise products for their own consumption. The building of the new prison is to begin without much delay, convicts being employed in erecting it. Legislators are of opinion that it will pass the general assembly with some modifications.

TO VOTE TODAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing out his walking club on the desk. "Mr. Black you are out of order." Then, after more pounding, he added: "The gentleman back there under the le—"

"—ston," cried a half-dozen voices. "Londer!" cried Mr. Johnson. "I did not catch the name."

"Ralston," yelled some one. "Mr. Ralston," said the chairman, "you have the floor."

But Mr. Ralston could not make himself heard. He tried hard, but he kept his temper and the more the crowd yelled the more Mr. Ralston smiled.

He was in an excellently good humor. Mr. Clark Howell tried to catch the president's eye.

So did Mr. Black again. "Mr. Howell, you and Mr. Black are both out of order. Mr. Ralston," "I have yielded the floor to Mr. Ralston," "Mr. President," cried Mr. Black, "you are out of order. Mr. Howell has the floor."

Then there was a good-natured yell. "Mr. Clark Howell," said Mr. Howell, "there is a motion before this body that we proceed with business, and I move the previous question."

John Berry ascended the stand and, laying his hand gracefully and fraternally upon the speaker's stand, said: "Mr. President."

A half-dozen other voices were calling the name. "Mr. Berry," said the president. "Everybody became painfully quiet."

"My dear young friends: You—" but the bell rang and the previous question was put. The crowd yelled until Mr. Berry went to the rear.

From all parts of the hall came "Vote!" "Vote!" "Vote!" "I move," said Mr. Nitting, "that the candidates be heard from."

"And I move," said Mr. Frank Small, "as a substitute to lay Mr. Nitting's motion on the table, and to proceed with the business of the day."

Mr. Slaton took the stand, saying: "There are only 108 names on the original ballot, but Mr. Cox and I agreed to extend the time of registration beyond what the constitution allowed, and let all present, who have complied on that agreement, vote."

Mr. Cox endorsed Mr. Slaton's remarks. Mr. Jack Spaulding, after many calls, secured the attention of the chair.

"I rise," said Mr. Spaulding, "to a point of order." "I cannot recognize the gentleman," said the president, "he is not a member of the club."

"But," said Mr. Spaulding. "I cannot recognize you, Mr. Spaulding. The original 109 must agree to the agreement Mr. Slaton and Mr. Cox have made before any one."

"I should think he had a right to state his point," said some one. "I retire in good order," said Mr. Spaulding, as he went to his seat. The speaker was then appointed by the chair with scores.

For Mr. Slaton there were Mr. Broyles and Mr. Adair. For Mr. Cox, Mr. Black and Mr. Cohen. "Now where's the secretary?" asked the president.

Then in a louder tone he called: "Clarence Moore where are you?" "Yes," answered the secretary at his elbow. "Where's the roll?"

Then as Mr. Moore spread out the roll President Johnson said: "The names of those who will read out that table in front and as the secretary calls the names let the gentlemen come forward and vote."

Instantly everybody rushed up to the ballot box. "Charles Northen," called the secretary, and Mr. Northen put in the first ballot.

In a second it was impossible to reach the box. "For heaven's sake, John, you and Jack," said the president, addressing Mr. Slaton and Mr. Cox, "why don't you get out there and keep the crowd back?"

state that these questions should be discussed before the people. Therefore, he resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to request our representatives in the legislature to secure for the Young Men's Democratic League the use of the hall of the house of representatives for Tuesday night of the 10th, for the purpose of holding a grand demonstration, at which address will be made on the questions now before the people. The chair named Mr. Northen, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Black, Mr. Cox and Mr. Slaton as that committee.

A resolution was adopted approving the action of the legislature in regard to the Confederate home, and the speaker said: "Here's another resolution," said Mr. Colville. It was: Whereas, The Hon. Charles F. Crisp, by his able, honest and brilliant career in congress, has endeavored himself to every true and patriotic Georgian, and won the proud distinction of being the democratic leader of the house of representatives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we of the young men of Georgia, earnestly commend him to the democratic party, and urge his election as the next speaker of the house.

A vote of thanks was given the out-going officers. For a Banquet. President Johnson called Mr. Glenn to the chair, and then after reading the facts that the Young Men's Democratic League had secured in Atlanta at the unveiling of the Grady monument, moved that the league give a banquet to the visitors the evening before the unveiling.

The league provided a committee of eleven to take charge of the banquet. It will not be at the expense of the league, but only those of the league who attend. All can attend who desire.

Mr. How moved to add Mr. Johnson to the committee and make him chairman. It was done, and then President Johnson appointed the committee. That committee is: Harvey Johnson, chairman; J. M. Sliton, John W. Cox, J. O'Neill, Clark Howell, Charles Northen, F. H. Richardson, J. K. Ohi, F. Colville, J. J. Falvey, Arnold Broyles, Arnold Calhoun.

The insurance of the new officers will take place next Tuesday evening. THE DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.

The Life and Career of William Root, of Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The death of Mr. William Root brought sorrow to the hearts of the large number of people of Marietta. He passed away this morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Mr. Henry Root, of this city. Had he lived till January he would have reached the age of seventy-seven years. He was one of Marietta's first and oldest settlers. His birthplace was Philadelphia. From there, during the early part of the century, he moved to Augusta and stayed with, and perhaps was a partner of William K. Kitchens. He then engaged in the drug business in Augusta. From Augusta Mr. Root moved to Marietta, and in the year 1830 started up the old William Root drug store, now located on the north side of the square. He continued in business here until the year 1882, when misfortune, for which he was not responsible, caused him to sell out.

He rode on the first train that ever came from Augusta to Atlanta. He received the first shipment of goods to Marietta on the Western and Atlantic railroad. He bought the first postage stamp ever sold at the Marietta postoffice.

He was senior warden of St. James Episcopal church at this place, from the organization, in 1842, up to his death. He was superintendent of St. James Sunday school from its organization till about two years ago, when he had to give it up on account of deafness.

His funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Episcopal church, after which he will be laid to rest. He leaves two children living—Mr. Henry Root, of Marietta, and Mrs. Mary Holleman, of Palmetto, Ga.

RUINED THE BOOKMAKERS.

A Game Played Upon the Sports at Linton Races.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—The whole racing world is agog tonight in this quarter of Ohio and Kentucky about a bold and successful wringer game that was played on the public in general and the bookmakers in particular in the famous race at Linton today. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening a fine bay horse was entered at Linton for the second race today.

The name given was Polk, Haggett, Stony Creek stable. He was started at 2 to 1, but buying was so hot and heavy that he backed down till past odds became 3 and 4 to 1. He literally ran away with the homestretch and won by ten lengths. Bets on him were quickly cashed and the owners disappeared without calling for their money. The bookmakers admitted a loss altogether of \$15,000. It is surmised here that the horse was purchased from Sarco's stable, but mystery envelopes the whole affair.

KILLED BY A CANTHROCK.

The Murderous Deed of a Negro Near Fancy Bluff.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The report of a murder committed at a mill not far from the line of Brunswick and the Western and Atlantic railroads, has been here through a party just returned from Fancy Bluff, near the line of Camden county. A disagreement arose between Mr. George Moore, a most respectable young white man, and a negro, George Wilson, and a fight followed. Wilson struck Mr. Moore over the head with a canthrock, inflicting a wound from which he died the latter part of last week. The negro escaped, and last week he had just reached and taking a boat at St. Mary's. Further facts could not be obtained.

IT MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER.

A School Teacher Under Suspicion of Causing the Death of a Pupil.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 7.—[Special.]—Coroner Gahagan held an inquest today at the residence of an eleven-year-old colored girl named Mary Thomas. Last October the girl, who was attending Gilmer street public school, went home one day complaining that her teacher had struck her in the back and knocked her down the steps. The jury, which was mostly of colored men, rendered a verdict that death was caused from internal injuries. It was proven that Emma Alexander, the teacher, gave the parents of the girl \$15 to pay the doctor's bill.

A Fair at Toccoa.

TOCOCA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Near Saturday, September 12th, there will be a fair in Toccoa, a genuine exposition. True there will not be a large display of farm products, manufacturers' wares, ladies' handwork, or great quantities of corn and big pumpkins will not be brought to the sight of wonder gazers. The exhibit will be limited to live stock; in fact, to pretty much all of this year's birth. The premiums for the best of these will be paid in cash. So this show, to all intents and purposes, is a fair, and a district fair at that, for it includes several counties and parts of two states.

Three Robberies in Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Thieves are getting bolder. Two robberies and a third attempt at robbery were committed for Sunday. Strange to say, nearly all the offenses are committed in broad daylight. Yesterday afternoon some one entered Mr. Alex Jones's residence, on Hansell street, and secured a purse containing \$5. An hour or two later \$5 was taken from Mr. Johnnie Jones's home. Some one also entered Judge A. H. Hansell's home, but as no money was on sight nothing else was disturbed. In one instance the occupants of the residences were out walking or driving.

Stops By on His Way Home.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Mr. William T. Leopold, of Savannah, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Georgia, remained over in Augusta tonight on his way from New York, and visited the Fountain City lodge. After the meeting he was entertained at Delmonico's restaurant.

IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC CONDUCTORS.

Only Two Resigned and None Were Discharged—A Raid to Be Made on Tarpon—Other Railway Items.

The tarpon in the waters at Cumberland are "in the swim" now, but they won't be long. A party of Atlanta fishermen have gone to the beach to bring home one of these "silver kings."

There were seven in the party, and they were headed by Mr. Thomas H. Austin. They left last night on the East Tennessee train, and they carried with them a splendid tarpon outfit.

The Western and Atlantic Conductors. Superintendent J. L. McCollum was in the city yesterday, and was seen in reference to the discharge of the conductors, which was reported.

He said the report was erroneous, as only two of the conductors had left the service of the road, and one passenger conductor had been given a freight train. These men had not been discharged but resigned.

Conductors John T. Mays and Dick Hargis were still in the service of the road and had their regular trains.

The conductors who resigned are Ish Dunn and Taylor Terrell, two of the oldest and best known conductors on the road.

"Why did they resign?" Mr. McCollum was asked. "I do not know," he said.

"Were they suspended?" Mr. McCollum said: "I do not know why the gentlemen resigned."

The matter will probably be sifted by the grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors.

As stated, neither Conductors Mays or Hargis were suspended, or resigned.

Mr. Mays has been with the Western and Atlantic road thirty-eight years, said Mr. Charles Harman yesterday, "and in all that time he has never had a charge brought against him. Than he and Mr. Hargis there are no two better conductors in the state."

It is said by some that the conductors were not suspended, but were offered freight trains and resigned. Quite recently some of the passenger trains on this road have been taken off, and so large a force of passenger conductors was not necessary.

Mr. Worley, who went from the silver punch to a freight train, has been with the road for a quarter of a century, or more, and has been handling a passenger train for years.

The G. C. & N. E. R. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad is being pushed rapidly towards Atlanta. There will be no strike.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7.—[Special.]—Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was in the city today, and settled the troubles between the South Carolina railway and its employees growing out of the recent wreck of the train at Summerville. Engineer Heidt, of the freight train, had been dismissed, and Engineer Heidt, of the passenger train, suspended. The engineers demanded that both be reinstated. The compromise agreed upon was a reduction of Heidt's sentence from dismissal to suspension. Heidt's sentence remains unchanged. There will be no strike.

A Trip Over the Southbound. SAVANNAH, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Southbound will go over the road tomorrow, accompanied by the South Carolina railroad commissioners.

Mr. S. D. Pickett, who has been connected with the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Sol Hass, traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville system.

Mr. C. W. Chears, of Columbus, Ga., formerly division freight agent of the Central railroad, was in the city today.

The East Tennessee road has made a special half fare rate to Florida and return, effective on the following dates: September 9th and 23rd, October 4th and 28th, November 11th and 25th. This is at all points in Florida.

AND NOW THE LIQUOR WILL FLOW!

The Long-Talked-of Dispensary Draws Near.

ATLANTA, September 7.—[Special.]—The first step towards the establishment of the Atlanta dispensary was taken by the council this afternoon, in the election of three dispensary commissioners. Messrs. Arthur E. Griffith, Alex S. Erwin and Rufus K. Reaves were selected for the terms of three, two and one years respectively. They will elect a manager at once, and the dispensary will be started in a short while.

Tragedy at the Opera. PARIS, September 7.—During the performance of "Lakme" at the Opera Comique tonight, the electric lights were suddenly extinguished. The audience became panic-stricken, but order was soon restored. An investigation has been made and it was found that the stage carpenter had become entangled in the bells of the dynamo, and had been torn into shreds.

Will Floyd Have a Courthouse. ROME, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The board of county commissioners met this morning. The public is anxiously awaiting to know what is going to be done about leveling a direct tax to build the courthouse. Nothing was done today in this line, as it will be necessary to first get the returns from the comptroller general. The commissioners say as soon as they hear they will certainly make the levy.

Advertising the Exposition. AUGUSTA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—Augusta has sent a delegation of twenty-eight, headed by President Patrick Walsh and Vice President James L. Gov, of the exposition company, to New York, Boston and Montreal to advertise the exposition. The trip is being made in a private Pullman sleeper. They will reach New York Wednesday morning.

The Grape Crop Disposed Of. OURELY CHAPEL, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The grape crop is about disposed of. The growers say it brought an unusually small price, from three to eight cents per pound. Nevertheless this is far more profitable than raising cotton at present prices. Some have received as much as \$200 per acre. This crop is made with very little work.

Having a Tough Time. MONTEZUMA, Ga., September 7.—[Special.]—The ladies are all having a tough time of it now. Servants are quitting and going to the cotton fields. When cotton picking is over they ought to stay in the fields, but they know very well that they will be taken back again. A little more independence is needed.

PRICE'S

DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla - Of perfect purity.
Lemon - Of great strength.
Orange - Economy in their use.
Almond - Flavor as deliciously and delicately.

There's a good deal guaranteed business in the keeping of to-day. It's excessive. Or too reducing. Half the time it means nothing. Words—only money, or to pay a reward made under the hope that you won't want your money back and that you won't claim a reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest making it, and works—not his own reputation alone, through the local dealer whom you know, must have something he has faith in back the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it. What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't parent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine which the makers have so much confidence in is the medicine for you?

TUTT'S PILLS
J. H. ATNEY, a prominent doctor of Holy Springs, Miss., says: "I have used your pills for many years, and they are the best I have ever used. They are the only pills that I can recommend to my patients. They are the only pills that I can recommend to my patients. They are the only pills that I can recommend to my patients."

TUTT'S HAIR DYE
It can't be detected. Price, 50 cents per box. Office, 59 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
When applied into the nostrils, it will absorb, and effectively cleanse the head of catarrhal virus, causing head aches, italtains inflammation, and prevents the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sore throat and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE-HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at drug stores. Write for particulars to ELY'S BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

FOR ATLANTA
GLOVES
THE ONLY GENUINE
GANTS DE
Hte. JOUVIN
ESTABLISHED 1834
NEWEST STYLES
SUPERIOR QUALITY
EXQUISITE FIT AND FINISH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS:
Douglass,
Thomas & Co.

Now, remember, you get the

YING BOOKS

Have Opened, and the books are very cheap. A few gifts.

man in Atlanta yesterday.

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THE GRADY MONUMENT.

EXCAVATIONS FOR THE MONUMENT BEGUN YESTERDAY.

Just Where the Monument Will Stand—The Story of the Casting of the Statue at Chicago.

Work on the foundation for the Grady monument was begun yesterday.

Contractor Fallon had a force of hands on the scene bright and early yesterday morning and in a short time things had assumed a decidedly business-like aspect.

The work will be pushed forward rapidly.

There is no doubt of everything being ready in time for the unveiling, and there is no doubt, too, but everybody is greatly pleased with the location determined upon.

The diagram presented here shows the exact location better than any description could.

present to the mind's eye. The statue will face the busy part of Marietta street—toward "Deatur" and at the point determined upon the elevation insures the monument being the most prominent object in that portion of the city.

The front line of the monument will be on a line with the Forsyth street front of the government building.

The Casting of the Statue.

The casting of the statue at Chicago was an event watched with great interest by the Massachusetts papers. It was an interesting event, and is graphically described.

For seven weeks, says The Springfield Republican, the men had been tenderly fashioning the mold from the model, and yesterday afternoon was the time for the "child" to be born. Henry W. Grady, the southern orator and journalist, whose untimely death was so universally lamented a year and a half ago, was the bronze "child," and the scene of his second coming on earth was the foundry of the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. Just before 3 o'clock all was ready. Every workman in the foundry was at hand, each with a duty to perform. Two of them suddenly appeared, followed by all the others, bearing a great glowing vessel that rippled and slopped, as does water in a pail, with a leaden bronze that poured down through a small hole into the "flask," which was an immense rusty iron frame resembling a chest, six feet high, and three and one-half feet long. Then came another vessel of the same kind, and that, too, was poured into the flask. The terrible molten metal was pouring out forty feet away one held his hat to protect his face.

The Parisian workmen, whom the Ames company had to import, just as they do the statue, which the molds are made for great statues like this, hovered lovingly over the sealed "flask" containing the precious labor of many weeks.

A visitor was induced to touch the rim of the "flask." He had thought it must be burning hot; it was perfectly cool. In about ten minutes the bolts holding together the upper and lower sections were unfastened and a stout derrier raised the upper part. There was a great nothing, but the rough outer surface of the mold to be seen, and this the sweating Parisians began slowly to pick and pry off in huge flaky cakes with chisels and crowbars. Occasionally a workman would dash some water upon the black mold and the state of the mold to be seen, and this the sweating Parisians began slowly to pick and pry off in huge flaky cakes with chisels and crowbars.

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We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

EVANSVILLE
ROUTE

26 HOURS
AND
50 MINUTES.

ATLANTA TO CHICAGO.

Solid trains to Nashville, and Pullman Vestibule Train of Day Coaches, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, Nashville to Chicago. Union Depots, Quick-

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
— AND THE —
EVANSVILLE ROUTE.

NOT SETTLED YET.

THE LAWYERS IN THE RYAN CASE REPORT PROGRESS.

If Not Settled by Saturday Litigation Will Begin Again—Colonel Hammond Makes a Clear Report of the Boston Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting in Mr. L. Z. Rosser's law office of the Atlanta attorneys who represent Stephen A. Ryan's creditors.

Messrs. W. D. Ellis, Burton Smith and L. Z. Rosser, the committee that went to New York and Boston to confer with the creditors in those cities, submitted a report of their work.

Mr. Rosser, in a talk with a Constitution representative, told some interesting facts about his visit north.

"If anybody thinks we had a frolic," said he, "such a one is mistaken. We had work, work and plenty of it. The business hours in New York are short—from about 9 in the morning to 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon; yet we accomplished a great deal of work. And we believe our efforts will result in effecting a settlement out of courts. There were meetings of the creditors in New York and in Boston, but some outside creditors attended about in other cities were not present. Many of the creditors who at first were not disposed to accede to Mr. Ryan's offer, finally agreed to accept it. While no binding action was taken, yet we believe that the New York and Boston merchants will all close in with the offer. Tomorrow there will be a general gathering of creditors in New York city and it is likely some action will be taken. Next Saturday the matter will come before Judge Marshall J. Clarke, if in the meantime no settlement is agreed upon; and it is the opinion of some of the lawyers that if the matter is not closed by that time, no compromise will be possible."

All the other lawyers express the opinion that within the next few days the creditors will either formally accept or reject the offer made by Mr. Ryan.

A Plain Statement.

Colonel Nat J. Hammond, who was deputed to confer with the Boston creditors, is also back home.

Yesterday he sent the following to THE CONSTITUTION concerning his visit to Boston:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION.—Returning here this morning, I have read the dispatch from Boston, dated September 2d, to you, concerning my appearance before Ryan's creditors there. So many persons are interested in the matter, and so important is it that what was said should be understood, that I beg permission to explain and correct the material parts of that dispatch, quoted as follows:

"He admitted that Mr. Ryan was a rascal, and his failure was a deliberate, concocted device to defraud his creditors, and if the creditors saw fit to reject his offer on the ground of making a public example of him, they had ample justification for so doing in the matter of dollars and cents. However, he thought that the best thing the creditors could do was to accept the offer which had been made. Even if Mr. Ryan has, as is charged, \$120,000, which he refuses to turn over for the creditors' benefit, it will be hard to prove it."

These statements were made, and were twenty or thirty persons, all of whom I supposed had undertaken to identify and claim their goods in the store here, and to looking at the proposed compromise from that standpoint. To me they were all strangers. Only one or two of them openly spoke to me while I was detailing the situation.

One of those said that the failure had been published throughout the country; that he had in his store the day before a man from Iowa and another from Minnesota who were talking about it, and he said he believed that in the long run they would make more money by breaking down the Ryan compromise, because that would prevent like failures in the future. I replied that about that I knew nothing, but supposed that each of them was there to inquire what was the best to do in this particular case, so far as their monetary interests in it alone were concerned.

I did not say that it will be hard to prove that Mr. Ryan has the \$120,000, but that it would be hard to prove he had any more, because with our utmost efforts the judge only found the sum in his hands. I added that it might be hard to get that, because if the judgment was affirmed, Ryan might go to jail instead of paying the money and take the chances of a discharge from jail under such developments as the future might bring forth.

When I told them that I did not believe that those who had sought to replevy their goods would succeed in such recovery as they anticipated, and spoke of the difficulty of proving such a case of fraud as would prevent the title passing from them to Ryan, one replied that he thought it plain that the failure was a deliberate, concocted device to defraud creditors, and that if the creditors saw fit to reject his offer on the ground of making a public example of him, they had ample justification for so doing. I use these words because they are substantially correct, and because the dispatch uses them.

I replied that each creditor must show such a state of facts as would wholly invalidate his sale because of fraud perpetrated on him at the time of the sale, and that, I thought, it doubtful from what I had learned on the trial, whether any of them could make such a case. As to the question of making a public example of him, I replied that that was a matter beyond my consideration, because I supposed creditors were concerned not how to establish a standard for the future, but how to get the most money from Ryan, and that I thought that the present offer was the best that could be made. Further, I said that, admitting for the sake of argument that he had the purpose to break, his purposes were confined to himself, and could only be proven by facts and circumstances on which a jury would have to pass, and that it was by no means certain that what he believed the thing to be so, it could be satisfactorily proven to a jury.

Mr. Culbertson, the attorney for some of them, was present, and spoke after I finished, in which discourse he said that while he believed he could recover the identified goods, he concurred with me in the opinion that all should accept the compromise.

I went before these creditors upon a request made from Atlanta, and gave them, fully and frankly, my view of the situation. In what effect it had upon their minds, I am unable to state. Yours truly, N. J. HAMMOND.

Colonel Albert Cox, Mr. Ryan's attorney, has just returned from New York. He is exceedingly reticent about his visit.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that Mr. Ryan had received an authoritative acceptance of his offer, but the report, when run down, was found to be groundless.

Most of the clerks who were thrown out of employment by Mr. Ryan's failure are playing the role of a well-known Dickens character—they are waiting for something to turn up.

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"A Cheap Bargain Takes Money from the Purse."

Imitations may be cheap, but they are worthless. Be sure you get the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract only. It will give you the best satisfaction. The genuine must have the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck of every bottle.

Just Returned.

Mr. Maier, of Maier & Herkule, the prominent Whitehall street jeweler, has just returned from New York, where he selected out the most beautiful stocks of jewelry ever seen in Atlanta. They are receiving new arrivals every day and will pay all to give their stock an inspection.

Notice to Investors.

T. R. Towns, of Jacksonville, Fla., who is stopping at the Markham, has valuable phosphate lands to offer capitalists. See notice.

Dining Room seats, on easy payments, 12 E. Hunter.

Public School Books.

At John M. Miller's, Marietta street, opens house.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Bleser will petition the city council at its regular meeting, September 7th, for retail beer license at 230 Decatur street.

Recess and lots, on easy payments.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

A SUIT INVOLVING A HALF-MILLION DOLLARS FILED.

Senator Joseph E. Brown a Defendant—The Western and Atlantic Railroad in the Suit.

The preliminary steps taken yesterday in a suit involving a large amount of money—perhaps half a million dollars.

Some peculiar legal points are also involved in the case, which is one of the most complicated cases ever filed.

Mr. A. S. Clay, of Marietta, and Judge H. B. Tompkins, of Atlanta, representing Mrs. Mary D. Mead and S. D. Edison, were the movers in the matter. Yesterday morning they filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court a suit against Senator Joseph E. Brown and Mr. E. B. Stahlman, of the Nashville Railway Company and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

These defendants are sued as officers of the old Western and Atlantic Railway Company, and their administration of this property and distribution of the assets are involved in the suit.

The purpose of these proceedings is to have the court appoint receivers to take charge of the property owned by the old Western and Atlantic Railway Company prior to the 27th of last December, when the lease expired, and the road went into the hands of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

The object of the petitioners is to place the affairs in such shape that the debts can be paid off, after which the residue of assets shall be distributed among the shareholders of the dissolved company. Senator Brown had been president since the road was leased by the state. This was December 27, 1870. Hence he is made a party to the suit. And Major Stahlman, because of his connection with the road, is also made a defendant.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke heard the petition and immediately signed a rule nisi, authorizing the filing of the petition and the perfecting of the petition upon the non-resident defendants by publication. The papers were then turned over to Judge Tanner, and the suit was docketed.

The petition will come up on its merits the 10th of next October, when Judge Clarke will give it a hearing. Then it will be decided whether or not a receiver shall be appointed, as asked for in the prayer of Judge Tompkins and Mr. Clay.

These attorneys have also taken steps to bring the case in the federal courts. Yesterday they filed papers with Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk. This suit, however, takes a somewhat different course, for this petition seeks to have the suit of William T. Walters and others dismissed. This is in the nature of a bill in equity filed by some of the lessees, who are non-residents of Georgia. Messrs. Tompkins and Clay have also filed demurrers to this bill.

The proceedings in the United States court will decide the important question of jurisdiction over the property of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The chief object of the petitions is to have the case transferred from the federal courts to the state courts. If the lawyers are successful the matter will be in the hands of Judge Clarke, of the superior court.

These preliminary steps taken yesterday, place the case in the courts, but no further move can be made till the hearing before Judge Clarke, October 10th.

The peculiar enervating effect of summer weather is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which "makes the weak strong."

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HARMLESS.

TO ASSIST NATURE IN REMOVING POISONS FROM THE BODY IS THE GREAT MISSION OF SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Microbi cannot exist in the blood when SSS is properly taken, as it promptly forces them out, and cures the patient. It has relieved thousands in a few days who had suffered for years.

Mr. F. Z. NELSON, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska, suffered for years with SCROFULA, and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally, **Four Bottles of SSS** cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of **SWIFT'S SPECIFIC**. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. Drawer 2.

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, lame back or side, and stiff joints. Scaids, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Cracks, Swellings, Scratches, and all wounds healed by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

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